THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1905.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Mall Matter

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY Per Month ... DAILY, Per Year ... 2 00 SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month . Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A MODEL INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Whose Was It?

EELLOW CITIZENS: I am again called upon functions of its Chief Magistrate. When the occasion proper for it shall arise, I shall en-deavor to express the high sense I entertain of this distinguished honor and of the confi-dence which has been reposed in me by the people of united America.

Previous to the execution of any official act of the President the Constitution requires an oath of office. This oath I am now about

to take, and in your presence; That if it shall be found during my administration of the Government I have in any instance violated willingly or knowingly the injunctions thereof, I may (besides incurring constitutional punishment) be subject to the upbraidings of all who are now witnesses of debts as should have been asknowledged the present solemn ceremony,

An Outrageous Bill,

There is nothing in the history of electraordinary bill that has been introduced

vasion of the Superintendent of Elec- States Senators after mature discussion tions and his deputies, no matter how reputable its occupants might be. The domicile of the unnaturalized foreigner. manages her family's domestic estab- | peaceful mediation. lishment, would be liable to suffer the inquisitorial processes of the Superintendent and his deputies.

This bill is not to provide for the inthan even the most audacious policeman has ever dared to assert.

Legislature will not dare to pass it. It is | ing up such a question for debate. an attempt to perpetrate an outrageous indecent in its intent.

New York.

The Roosevelt Construction of the Monroe Doctrine.

WAY is justified in describing it as res | first in New York to array himself regudeclined to express disapproval of it,

Democratic party a corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. indicates the extent to which the exac-The necessity or expediency of pro- tions of the fashion have gone.

fraction of the customs revenue of an "dress suit" is the real necessity for him. indebted republic might be sequestrated for the purpose named, the whole of it, by a parity of reasoning, might be exacted where, as in the case of Argenis, however, on the income derived stitutional discussion: from customs duties that the Latinfor the maintenance of their internal administrations. If they may be wholly deprived of this resource for an indefinite period it is obvious that practically they would be reduced to a condition state of public living, seems to be a needed sum. Egypt is now treated by England -however beneficial the treatment may seem in favor of certain legislation or quiet his oppofor the Egyptians—we should depart sitten?

our sister commonwealths. In view of the predicament in which we had been placed by the blockade of Venezuelan seaports and the agreepartment that there was but one mode after his thauguration. of escape. We could offer to mediate between a debtor American state and its foreign creditors and, with the consent of the former, to assume the function of receiver and distributer of the debts as should have been acknowledged by the delinquent party, or approved by arbitrators, or found justly due after an investigation and adjudication brought about by us, should be liqui- lishment of a precedent. tions in New York city to justify the ex- dated. By such an interposition on our part the debtor state would clearly by Senator Elsberg in the Legislature have two things to gain: In the first for the extension of the powers of the place, it could feel certain that fraudulent Superintendent of Elections for the and extortionate claims would not be five thousand dollars to fifty thousand Metropolitan District. If it should be recognized by the international receiver. | dollars yearly. enacted into law there would be con- In the second place, it could feel assured ferred upon this officer powers which that it would escape the permanent have never been granted to any func- subjection which is the fate of Egypt. | was ULYSSES S. GRANT. The day after

tionary in time of peace in any American | for the United States could be trusted community since the foundation of the not to retain control of its revenue for his second term and began to draw his an hour after the liquidating process | salary at the increased rate. The superintendent and his deputies had been completed. Moreover, our under this proposed law would be au- State Department has never contem- tunity remain for the needed increase thorized to "visit every building * * * | plated the assumption of a receivership in President ROOSEVELT'S compensation. where one or more persons reside and to against the will of the delinquent Ameri- So far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned, interrogate" any person therein; "re- carf commonwealths. On the contrary, in quire every landlord, housekeeper, or every case, as in that of Santo Domingo, Gen. Grant holds good only until next proprietor * * * to keep an accurate our intervention would take place on Saturday. list and count of all male persons claim- the invitation or with the cordial assent ing to be or apparently over the age of of the debtor. Such is the circum-21 who reside therein"; and visit "said scribed programme of our Executive, premises from time to time," to the end | and no course not thus scrupulously that there shall be a complete record in | limited would be sanctioned by Congress the office of the State Superintendent of or by the American people. Every Elections of all persons over the age of agreement to discharge the functions of a receiver would have to be embodied Under such a law not a home in New in a treaty, and that treaty would have York city would be safe from the in- to be ratified by two-thirds of the United

inside and outside their chamber. Those who object to the Roosevelt corollary to the Monroe Doctrine should the residence of the visitor from another | explain what they would have us do in | community, would be open to the inspec- the event of other debtor American tion of such men as those who reported | republics being subjected to the coercion that Robert W. De Forest was not en- | which was applied to Venezuela. Would | titled to vote and put on their suspected | Mr. Williams have us resist that coerlist an honored parish priest of twenty- eion by force of arms? Then we should Aye; let the buttered rum come again New Jersey should have a law school.

The "\$15 Man" and the Dress Suit.

The discussion which is going on vestigation of those who present them- among our correspondents as to the selves as candidates for the privilege of | propriety and expediency of a young registering and voting. It is to put into man's adding to his necessary wardrobe the hands of a public officer a right of the luxury of a "dress suit" for evening search more offensive and far reaching | wear, though his income be only \$15 a week, is of curious interest as an indication of the development of social If this measure is carefully studied by | formality in this country. A generation the people of the State of New York, the | ago no one would have thought of bring-

Two generations ago that sort of raiassault upon the personal liberties of the | ment was almost wholly confined to a people of New York city, unjustified by few prosperous citizens, bank presianything that has happened in the past, | dents, dignified merchants, public men | the uttermost ends of the earth and her people are indefensible from any viewpoint, and of grave dignity and clergymen. These, being heard to the remotest parts as against the oil however, wore the costume, not only NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG should be in the evening, but also at all hours. ashamed of himself for introducing such | DANIEL WEBSTER in his blue coat and a bill in the Legislature of the State of | brass buttons, with a buff waistcoat,

was an example. Mrs. TROLLOPE, in her descriptions of the manners of Americans in 1832, represented a prevailing carelessness of costume among men, and provoked It is somewhat late in the day for Mr. bitter resentment here by her ridicule JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, the leader of of it, more especially by her exaggerated the Democratic minority in the House pictures of men in shirt sleeves in conof Representatives, to attack the inter- spicuous seats at the theatres. She had pretation of the Monroe Doctrine in much justification, however, in facts, pursuance of which Mr. ROOSEVELT for at that time fastidiousness as to proposes to act as collector of debts their clothes was looked on as a mark American republics. That interpreta- only come into general use within comtion was outlined in the letter read some | paratively recent years. Before then time ago at the Cuban banquet, and it men of fashion punctilious in following was vigorously assailed in certain quar- customs derived from England had ters during the late campaign. So far, adopted it, but they were relatively few. however, as it can be said to have been | We recall the boast of a man that somea pivotal issue, Representative HEMEN- | where about fifty years ago he was the | hardly had dreamed of souring | It is for Kansas

adjudicata. The voters seem to have larly in evening dress at the dinner hour. Now every ready made clothing house and very little criticism of it has been has to keep on hand a large supply of expressed since election day by public that sort of raiment to satisfy the demand men or newspapers representing the for it, and it is the regulation costume of men at East Side balls scarcely less Mr. WILLIAMS fails to recognize the than at Fifth avenue functions. The ground on which our State Department | discussion in our columns as to the need has deemed it expedient to formulate of such a suit of clothes by a "\$15 man"

pounding such an addendum was in- The ground is taken by some of these nasty March to a little more reasonable dicated for the first time when with our correspondents that the costume is time. consent Venezuelan seaports were block- made requisite by convention, more is doing so this week. If this amiable temaded by allied fleets of Great Britain, especially as concerns formal evening Germany and Italy, and when by that social entertainments; but the answer to show of force the Caracas Govern- that is that even if such is the case the ment was constrained to set aside a "\$15 man" dependent wholly on his pay, nor spectators, can look other than their third of the customs revenues of La and perhaps with other people dependent Guayra and Puerto Cabello for an in- on him, is not justified in taking part dust fills their eyes and the wind and cold definite period to pay, not only indemni- in functions which compel so much ties for public wrongs, but also the in- expense. Nothing is more unbecoming terest and principal of debts arising than ostentation. Putting on a false apout of contract and adjudged to be due pearance is vulgar, and besides it works to the injury of an honest young man. jonder of uniforms, buttons and parading The principle established by that If he cannot afford to buy the conven- or more loves the pomp and circumstance

be pregnant with danger to debtor trusted and respected if he goes without tion day the crowds are "out" to see and he American commonwealths. For if any it. A savings bank account rather than a, seen; may the weather be obliging! Since

The Precedent.

A friend in West Hartford favors us tina, the foreign debt is very large. It with the subjoined criticism and con-

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-WY: Your renders American governments mainly depend have followed the persistency with which you have advocated an increase of the President's salary from \$50,000 to \$100,000, the law for this increase to | their own lives in saving or endeavoring be passed prior to the 4th of March next, in order | to save lives on any railway in the country. that President Roomwell may receive the benefit | provided the railway is engaged in interof the increase, which, according to the present

analogous to that in which Egypt is "Is it not a fact that the Constitution does not now placed. No reasonable man, how- permit an increase of salary during his term of ever, will deny that were we to suffer office, in order to prevent the suspicion of the pur-American republies to be treated as chase of his influence; in other words, to keep away, from the Executive an attempt either to bribe him | and with each will go a knot of ribbon to

" While it is doubtless true that President Roose. widely from the position taken by Presi- velt was not elected to the term of office which he dent MONROE, who declared that we is now serving, and that constitutionally he could could not permit European Powers in receive the proposed salary increase if voted before any way to "control the destinies" of his inauguration next Saturday, would not the passage of this law, although legal, be in opposition to the spirit of the constitutional provision? No matter by what circumstances Mr. ROOSEVELT be and to encourage the saving of life." How came President, he is at present the Chief Executive of the nation, and if his salary was increased while ment subsequently extorted from the in once there is hardly a doubt that the effect of for their exertions? Caracas Government, it seemed to Presi- the appropriation could be construed in the same dent ROOSEVELT and to our State De- light as would be possible could such a law be passed

this appropriation during the term of office President ROOSEVELT is now serving, there is no fustifiable reason for the provision of the Constitution preventing the passage of such a law during any incumbency of a President.

" JOHN W. KETES. WEST HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28."

It seems to us that Congress has already answered Mr. KEYES'S question in the most practical way, by the estab-

Thirty-two years ago to-morrow, by an amendment to one of the regular appropriation bills, the President's compensation was increased from twenty-

The President who signed the bill providing for this just and proper increase he signed it he took the oath of office for

Two days of constitutional opporthe precedent established in the case of

Two Songsparrows.

In the editorial columns of the Boston Transcript some worthy follower of the Hon. SAM BOWLES and the Agawam school touches the most dimmest height of trembling heaven:

The songsparrow has sung! In the bare brown bushes by the stone wall, with the winter white meadow before him, he sang again and again and his rippling little notes were the prophecy of spring."

Boston kicks off her goloshes; Chelsea throws away her tippets; all the Newtons lift their voices and Boston bays:

" Let the snow come again after this. let the March winds blow to the death thrues of winter. We have heard and felt the spring."

five years' residence in one house. Every | certainly require more battleships and | in the armory of the Ancient and Honhouseholder, and every woman who cruisers than are needed to uphold a orable Artillery; let the hot apple toddy and the Tom and Jerry moisten the March meetin' cake:

> " The sun is high in the heavens and the snow is steaming off in mist. The songsparrow has sung!" Far away, the Sunflower dreams of the Codfish and the songsparrow is song-

> sparrowing with full throat. The other day the Hon. PHILIP PITT CAMPBELL, Representative in Congress of the Third Kansas district, set the Government at work against the Oil Devil. A songsparrow of Independence, Kansas, sings the great deed and booms

> " Kansas is the theatre, the rising of whose curtain is to disclose the ramparts of a victorious people. Kansas, the central star in the firmament of state, sheds the light of her refulgent rays to and other trusts. Kansas leads-others follow. It was left for Kansas to take up the first fight, fire the first real gun at the Standard Oll, and now that we have thrown down the gauntlet and bared our breast in defiance of our monopolistic foe, the world stands aghast at our amazing resourcefulness to successfully combat the hitherto supposed un

conquerable foe." Songsparrow is mistaken. Nothing that Kansas says or does can surprise. Even Campbell did not surprise when he showed the heroism and the heat here

made immortal: "Away from home, unaided by the constant voice and presence of his people, away from the Impulses of close kinsmen and amid the tumultuous found to be justly due to foreign cred- of effeminacy in men; and the notion stoned pleas for ald, arose our CAMPBRILL, straight itors in the case of Santo Domingo, and, prevailed for a long time afterward. The and not were his words of resolution, they burned inferentially, in that of other delinquent | present conventional evening dress has | their way through the stolld casements of Congressional c thity, and their meaning was so clear. their ju ce so plain, and their result so imperative, the resistance seemed useless."

> Now the casement-burner, the CAMP-" Kansas's brains has now set her where she

> now to claim her share of national honors in 1908. CAMPBELL is for Kansas and Ransas is for CAMP-

The songsparrows have sung!

The Senate and the House have never been able to "get together" on the bill to change inauguration day from March 4 to April 30, the original date. JUSTIN SMITH MORRILI and GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR strove to no purpose for this change, which would transfer the great ceremony, pageant and holiday from frequently mad and usually Still, March can behave herself and per will last through Saturday a wide area of influenza, snuffling, rheumatism and miscellaneous discomfort will be avoided.

Neither warriors nor citizens, neither show worst if the rain soaks their splendor, the bite and burn their noses.

There is a theory that Americans haven't the art of representation; that they are too self-conscious and too much bullied by democratic simplicity. Yet no people is precedent was seen upon reflection to tional evening dress he will be more of processions and full regalia. Insugure

there are no more Democrats and no more Republicans, why should there be any more blustering" March days? Or will "strenuous" weather be considered a compliment to the occasion?

The heroes of the railways are to be neglected no longer. Mr. ROOSKVELT has approved the bill under which the President is authorized to bestow medals on any persons who by extreme daring endanger state commerce. Heroes who display their bravery on roads lying wholly within a State are barred from the benefits of the law, but as such roads are not numerous these sufferers will be comparatively few in number. The medals are to be of bronze. be worn instead of it, and a ribbon to be worn with it. For years the Government has rewarded deep sea and 'longshore life savers with medals for bravery. The railway heroes are not less numerous than their brethren of the water, and they are entitled to recognition. The title of the law is "To promote security of travel upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce many brave men will be made braver by thought that they may get a medal

DO SUCKERS BITE?

"If there is no justifiable reason for withholding Serious Disagreement Among Ontario Waltons Over This Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The other night downtown one of the boys read a story from Tent publication wherein one of the characters.
"Did he bite! What are suckers for but to Why, he nearly yanked my arm off, in a

manner of speaking."
The story being a bit amusing—coming the wrong way, as it did to the confidence man-was not in way, as it do to the configence man—was not in-terrupted, but the minute it was done I said to my neighbor: "Tom, do suckers bite?" "Why, yes, don't they?" he said. "Did you ever each one with a hook?" I asked him; and so on till finally the whole party became interested.

One would hardly think so mean a thing as a fish could kick up such a disturbance, but this one cer-tainly made a big fuss, one man even declaring that he had caught barrels of them with a hock when he was a boy. When he was a boy was a long them with, after all. I used to fish some, too, when I was a boy, and I

recall ever having taken a sucker with a I don't believe they bite, but The Sun will surely know. Now, then, do suckers bite? TILLBONBURG, Out., Feb. 26.

Law and Medical Schools for Princeton TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It appears that he alumni of Princeton are to be requested to raise

\$2.500,000 to complete the university.

It would seem that now is the time to make Prince on a genuine university, and there is no reason why

Undoubtedly instructors of the highest ability and national reputation, such as are now on the staffs of the numerous hospitals in Essex and Hudson countles, and members of the bar, Judges and others in the legal fraternity, could be induc fill the posts of lecturers at nominal rates, cannot New Jersey have a medical school?

counties alone about seven hundred lawyers and about seven hundred physicians, and in the neigh-boring counties of Bergen, Morris, Union, Mon-

necessity of establishing a special law school is obvious, as New Jersey practice is so entirely dis-

for the study of all phases of disease. The surgeons New Jersey should have a medical school, such as have been established by nearly all the Eastern WOODSIDE, N. J., Feb. 28.

A Legal Warning.

From Case and Commer The following letter of warning was sent by a DEAR MISTER: I have the honor to tole you that the Reverend Messieurs of the Grande Seminary have ordained me with instructions to poursuivre ou for the scandelous nulsance that was cause to you for the scannelous intrance that was cause to the vicinity by the parroquet which you have on your residence which make such abominable fracas.

The Reverend Messieurs are interferred with when they make their devotions and when the band of the Grande Seminary of M M Pupils begin for play and your dam parroquet was begin for screech Also one of the neighbors on the same street with yourself was very mad. He can't sleep or the afternoon and when he go for play the plane your bird

yell and spoil his improvision.

Altogether you must put away that bird. Please give me that undertaking without delay, otherwise st institute the procedure. Receive the assurance of my consideration. Your obedient servant. (Signed) X. Y. Z., LL. B

North Carolina Squire's Curios

From the Charlotte Observer. Squire Hilton has in his office and yesterday showed a reporter two curios, one of which is most remarkable. He has there one of the smooth stones, now no longer smooth, with which David slew Gollath. Fifteen or so years ago a man, whose name the Squire has now forgotten, pre-

sented him with this stone. tallie "M." if it had sense and a tongue, could tell

Bill Sterrett's Patriotism The Hon. J. S. Williams in the Congressional Record

My friend "Bill" Sterrett, who honorably represents the press of the State of Texas, came down all at once in a brand new puff shirt and a very en-larged dress suit. And this darkey. Tom, who came from the State of Virginia quite recently. saw him and said, "Mistah Sterrett, you sho' do look patriotic to-day. I ain't seed nothin' dressed

A Home Thrust. Knicker-See this item? Mrs. Roosevelt's In

augural gown is woven and made in America. if all you women would cut out Paris and extrava-Mrs. Knicker-All right, any time you become President I'll follow the example

> Getting Down to One Syllable. They fought and bled at Tashichiao And Yang they did not shun. They charged the syllable Liao And Sankankankwantun. But now a year has left its mark-

(Afraid: Exhausted: bah) Yet Slav and Jap Contrive to scrap At spots called La and Ta Of mighty hosts of men we thought And spoke with wisdom rare. We told when, how and why they fought. But blamed if we told where. We did not feel a bit at home Except with General Ma

With names like La and Tal For now no dally papers get

Those Manchu names, to w Three-quarters of the alphabet Indulging in a fit:
And now the thankful readers sintle As happly they sing: "Where is the speers

Ob. Ta. where is thy sting?

OUR IMPORTS.

Curious and Instructive Results of Study of the Figures.

WASHINGTON, March L-While the im portations of the United States show fluctuation, their movement is steadily upward. Various causes produce this effect. A larger population creates a larger demand. General A lower cost of articles of use and consump tion brings a larger quantity within the finan cial reach of a larger number. All of thes influences may be illustrated in the single item of coffee. In 1870 the import price of the article was nearly double the price. The 40,000,000 Americans of that time constimed six pounds per year per capita, as by the population of to-day. The increase in total imports appears thus, the years being

fiscal years: 336,282,485 1900. 426,346,010 1904. 627,555,271 981.822.519

An analysis of the items composing the mports of the fiscal year 1904 offers suggestive information for the thoughtful and not a little interest for the merely curious. The are officially divided into groups, as follows: CLASS A .- Articles of food and live animals. CLASS B. Articles in a crude condition which

enter into the various processes of domestic in-dustry. These are practically raw materials. Imports. \$306,521,755. CLASS C .- Articles wholly or partly manufactured

CLASS D .- Manufactured articles ready for consumption. Imports, \$188,587,244.

CLASS P.—Articles of voluntary use, luxuries. &c. Imports, \$132,299,089.

Class A includes sugar, coffee, tea, fruits and nuts, cocoa, fish, vegetables, &c. These items alone constitute nearly 90 per cent. of the total. The importation of the larger portion of this amount is due to the fact that the articles, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, bananas and other items on the fruit list, are impossible of supply from native resources There is no difficulty in understanding the importation of \$4,360,000 worth of spices, but it is not easy to understand why we should import \$1,870,000 worth of potatoes. We import \$2,820,000 worth of rice because the rice of Saigon and of Rangoon is very much cheaper than that of Louisiana and Texas. But why do we import \$913,000 worth of hay, \$782,000 worth of beans, \$68,000 worth of cab-bages, \$205,000 worth of dried peas, and more than \$900,000 worth of onions? We may be obliged to import \$14,450 worth of preserved and pickled ginger, but why do we go abroac \$60,000 worth of honey and \$46,000 worth of vinegar? If these economic conundrums are too simple of solution, the curious may

wonder why somebody imported \$1 worth of Class B includes \$23,600,000 worth of chemidrugs and dyes, nearly all of which are duty free. Under this head we bought \$8 860,000 worth of various kinds of gums. But why did we buy 115,500 pounds of dandelio root, worth \$3,763? It may be necessary to mport such things as cochineal, vanilla beans ton a genuine universal to a genuine universal to a genuine universal to a genuine universal to sufficient money should not be raised. If the matter is properly presented among the members of the medical and legal professions in New Jersey. It is strange that in a population of more than a million strange that in a population of more than a million strange that in a population of more than a million percha. \$42,000,000 worth of crude rubber and gutta percha. \$46,000,000 worth of raw silk, \$85,500 and the percha. \$46,000,000 worth of raw silk, \$85,500 and the perchange of crude interesting the perchange of the p worth of crude meerschaum for pipes, \$840,-500 worth of mother-of-pearl shells, \$2,300,000 worth of bristles, and \$884,000 worth of sau sage casings.

Class C includes more drugs, dyes and chemicals, nearly \$40,000,000 worth. chemicals. nearly \$40,000,000 worth. More than \$5,000,000 appears in the item of nitrate of sannot New Jersey have a medical school? Why cannot New Jersey have a law school? Why cannot New Jersey have a law school? Why cannot Princeton become a university in fact, rather than in name?

It is estimated that there are in Essex and Hudson counties alone about seven hundred lawyers and about seven hundred lawyers and about seven hundred physicians, and in the neighboring counties of Bergen. Morris, Union, Monmouth, Sussex and Warren there are as many more.

As far as the legal fraternity is concerned, the necessity of establishing a special law school is obvious, as New Jersey practice is so entirely disputed from New York practice.

Increasity of establishing a special law school is obvious, as New Jersey practice is so entirely distinct from New York practice.

The bar of New Jersey stands very high, but it is unfortunate that New Jersey law students are compelled to go out of the State for their in struction. Like nearly all the prominent States, New Jersey should have a law school.

As to a medical school, the hospitals of Jersey City and Newark afford excellent opportunities for the study of all phases of disease. The surgeous production of the structure of the structu

or such manufactures of iron and steel as ships' anchors, trousers buckles, frearms, needles, hammers, sledges and saws. It includes matches, soap, paint, umbrellas, shingles, toothpicks and \$17,450,000 worth of manufactured woollen goods.

Class E includes diamonds and paim leaf fans, art works and cider, \$24,500,000 worth of cotton laces, edgings and embroideries; \$5,000,000 worth of champagne, and \$266,000 worth of firecrackers. It includes \$27,400,000 worth of manufactured siks, \$17,900,000 worth of manufactured tobacco, on which \$21,178,000 was paid in duties, \$5,000,000 worth of toys, and \$40,000 worth of diee, draughts and chessand \$40,000 worth of dice, draughts and chess

was paid in duties, \$5,000,000 worth of toys, and \$40,000 worth of dice, draughts and chessmen.

Out of the total importation, a little more than 46 per cent, came in free of duty. The ad valorem rate on the dutiable merchandise, taken in its total, was 48.78 per cent, and the amount of duty paid was \$257,392,056.

From reports issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor it is easy to find the various countries from which all this endless variety of merchandise was obtained. That which it is quite impossible to learn from the official statistics is the reason for the importation of so much which could and should be produced at home. It may be necessary to go to Germany for \$15,000 worth of manufactured agates, but why should not American hees be employed in producing the \$117,-1000 worth of beeswax which we now buy from Mexico and the West Indies? We are obliged to import cork, but why do we pay Germany \$33,000 for eggs? There is reason for the importation of cocoanuts, but why pay Greece and Italy more than \$60,000 and Great Britain more than \$50,000 for figs which can be grown in our own South?

These are small items, perhaps; but if such a test be applied to the entire list, a very handsome total would be represented by the queries. Only one conclusion is possible. Not only do the American people fail to secure that foreign trade which can be obtained by a little intelligent activity, but they also fail to supply from domestic resources a trade of millions of dollars which comes from a

that foreign trade which can be obtained by a little intelligent activity, but they also fail to supply from domestic resources a trade of millions of dollars which comes from a home demand. This is not due to an insufficient protection but to a laxity in commercial methods, and to failure to study intelligently and systematically the requirem of either the foreign or the home market.

Dangerous Elevated Railway Stairs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-S/r: Public atten-on should be directed to the daily scene at the Houston street downtown station of the Third avenue elevated railroad. Each morning at 8 o'clock from 200 to 300 persons struggle to descend to the street, on one small and narrow stairway. hardly wide enough for two to descend abre Each morning there is a grand rush for this stair-way, girls and young women becoming tammed in he doorway and against the stair rails, usually by the rush of the men

Very often girls are hurt, going on their way complaining, but with no means of effective protest. Persons coming up this same stairway add to the confusion and sometimes cause an absolute lockade. Each incoming train, and they run very close to one another at this hour, adds to this crowd the station being so jammed at times that it has taken me five minutes to reach the street, almost having my clothes torn off on the stairs.

It is a miracle that serious accident has not hap-pened here, but a continuance of this will surely end in a catastrophe. It will then be too late to investigate the criminal negligence of the company. It would be a simple matter to build a stair-way from the other end of this station. I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the Police Commissioner, calling his attention to this state of NEW YORK. March I.

Whistling Husbands.

To the Editor of the Sun-Si: I have just returned from a short sojourn in a Southern winter resort where there were a number of Northern people, mostly from New York city. I noticed that it was the almost daily habit of some New York city husbands to whist'e to their wives either to come to them, to tell of their the husbands; whereshould not be almost the attention of the sites. abouts, or to attract the attention of the wives to some object in which the husbands were interested. You see, the husbands and wives, in order to make myself plain, were some distance apart when the whistling occurred. I was shocked to hear some of the wives answer their husbands by whistles as if to say, "Coming, sir."

I protest that the husband who whistles to his wife either to come to him or to attract her atten-tion shows her disrespect, and I avow that the wife who answers the whistle either by joining her husband in response to such a call or by a whistle in return lowers heraelf in the eyes of all womankind. A man whistles to his dog, not to his wife. T. R. Y. | NEW YORK, March L.

THE STATUS OF THE SANTO DOMINGO TREATY.

WASHINGTON, March 1.-Thus far the Senate as a body, and Senators as individuals, have been too busy to give any special attention to the pending Santo Domingo treaty. But there is evidence that the gentlemen before whom the question will probably come next week are far from indifferent to it. It turns up in conversation. and has cropped out in discussion of the Naval bill. Two measures concerning it, the Bacon measure and the Morgan protest, have already been filed. Signs are not wanting of the imminence of an energetic and perhaps far-reaching contest.

The treaty, both as an enunciation of a national policy and in its specific provisions, will be subjected to a rigid scrutiny. Some object to any tying of hands by a pledge to "respect the territorial integrity" of the island. The receivership will last for probably ten years or more. The march of events might compel us to violate such a pledge, and the violation of national pledges is not a popular proceeding. Some question the idea of making the President of the United States the determining legislative factor in the establishment of tariff rates in a foreign country over which we exercise "neither sovereignty, jurisdiction

Some ask who or what is meant by "the Government of the United States" in the seventh article, which provides that the "Government of the United States, at the request of the Dominican Republic, shall grant the latter such other assistance as the former may deem proper to restore the credit, preserve the order, &c." Who or what, also, is the "Dominican Republic"? Is it Morales or some possible successor? Or is it the Dominican President and his

Congress? Some question the political responsibility of the present Dominican Adminis-tration, and the method by which it is kept in power. Some, moreover, doubt the expediency of the general policy of national

debt collecting. Some think the wiser course would be to assume a temporary control of the entire administration of the island, as well as of its finances, until it should give evidence of its ability to carry on such an institution as that described by Mr. McKinley in his message of April, 1898, regarding Cuba: "a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity, and the security of its citizens as well as our own." They feel that such a course may become necessary under the operation of the treaty, and that such a step, minus the treaty, would leave the United States free to act, and would establish no precedent under which the United States would be compelled to a similar course with other Latin-American republics.

The Washington Star says that the "indications are that if the treaty is ratified it will only be after a long and earnest debate, and in consequence of an urgent appeal from the Executive." To the "long and earnest debate" there can be no possible objection. To Executive appeal there is much. The President has done his work. The Senate should be left to do its part free from Presidential influences beyond that provided for in the third section of the Second Article of the Constitution. He may deluge the Senate as a body with urgent messages; but, in the present temper of that institution, he may find it unsafe to essay oo much of direct personal dealing with

some of its members. There is no present sign that the treaty will go through with a rush, and it may not

even be possible to jam it through

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir.

slavery? He tells us that "after the Union victory at Gettysburg the Proclamation of Emanci-pation was published." His point, I take it. is that not until after a signal victory did Lincoln dare issue the Emancipation Proclam-

Now for the facts: The proclamation was was fought July 1 to 4, 1863, six months later Moreover, the proclamation was "published"

Early in October Pope was driven into the defences of Washington and resigned. Thus ended in disaster the Peninsular campaign. McClellan was placed in supreme command Then came small defeats and disasters such as the capture of Hagerstown and Harper's Ferry, &c. Antietam (a drawn battle) was Ferry, &c. Antietam is drawn battle) was followed by his retirement. Burnside took command. The defeat of our arms at Fredericksburg ended the campaigns of Virginia, and the year 1862, in the deepest gloom. Out of this darkness came the Emancipation Proclamation. I remember it as though it were vesterday. We were lying at Fairfax Court House, having waded back through that sea of Virginia mud after Fredericksburg. The enthusiasm with which it was received occasioned the first demonstration for months of confidence in our leaders.

Then Hooker took command and we were subjected to the awful defeat and humiliation of Chancellorsville. Early in July came Gettysburg, and the Emancipation Proclamation was an accepted condition, by the army at least.

What we were fighting for was to save the life of the Union and at the same time kill the disease that endangered its existence. As well might a doctor expect to bring his patient to health and not kill the germs of the malady.

disease that endangered its existence, well might a doctor expect to bring his patient to health and not kill the germs, of the malady.

I am under the impression that the young people growing up had better be taught this great truth. At least, I have so taught my six children, first, because it is accurate history, and second to instil into their minds the truth that a diseased body cannot live whether it be a nation or an individual.

President Roosevelt was right in fact, and in proclaiming it to the rising generation, and while I have no desire to fight the war over again I claim the privilege of an old over again I claim the privilege of an old

over again I claim the privilege of an soldier of saying to "L. R. D." that his colusions are quite as inaccurate as his bisto GERMANTOWN, Pa., Feb 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Reents calling attention to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt asserted in one of his speeches here on Lincoln's Birthday anniversay that Mr. Lincoln "fought to abolish slavery," and the denial of the truth of this assertion by your correspondent, I write to say that I know of no better answer to this mistaken statement of Mr. Roosevelt than Mr. Lin coln's own words in his famous letter in 1862. replying to one from Horace Greeley on this subject:

He said: "If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either

would do it.

struggle is to save the Union, and is noteiner to save or destroy slavery.

That settles it. The one purpose of the war on the part of Mr. Lincoln was to save the Union, and it was his freedom from crotchets and theories that showed his remarkable wisdom and that made him such a trusty guide and leader at the head of this nation during the four long years of our terrible civil war.

JOHN F. BAXTER.

Not Impressed.

ride in a carriage with black clothes and a silk hat n instead of wearing a uniform like the drum

When you grow up you may be President of

Mr. Perceval Landon in the World's Work for March sums up briefly but with many pictures the story of the Tibet expedition. Among other timely articles are Mr. V. G. Simkhovitch's account of the Russian uprising and Mr. Brown's statement of the condition of Venezuela. There are par fully lilustrated, on the work of the Department, on English relirords, on improve and other interesting subjects, and at the end will PRIZE SPINSTER. | be found a capital Whistler anecdote.

WHAT TYPEWRITERS NEED.

Better Instructors More Necessary Than Facility With Many Machines.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With ue respect to Mr. Multiplex's multiplicity of opinions, we rise to observe that there are The employer usually desires the best mahine he can get for the least money. endeavor to save money he listens to the seductive song of Mr. Smooth Typewriter Salesman, who is paid a good salary to substitute talk for whatever his machine may lack, and who, on the quiet, tells Mr. Employer that while his particular machine may not have the reputation of the three or four standard grade typewriters, it has steen hundred less parts, henceforth is much simpler and more durable, &c., and finally may be had for \$10 less. Nine times out of eleven the machine is a mongrel, and for every ten the employer saves in purchasing it he loses a hundred in swear words, to say nothing of the maidenly expletives and salty tear drops wasted by the young woman who does her

Then, too, your average employer usually expects a girl with a \$10 mentality to accoplish \$25 worth of work in a week's time Perhaps she has struggled hard to obtain the price of a meagre course in shorthand and typewriting in a school where she is given the benefit (?) of half digested knowledge at the hands of a "professor" who should be our West helping the overland railroads keep their right of way clear of weeds and dusting the roadbeds. In the ordinary rea of such 'schools" where typewriting is taught for a stupendously low price, some one enterpris ing company usually gets a monopoly and cleans out all the rival machines, by making better "deal" for rental &c Pray tell u Mr. Multiplex, what show has the girl to learn the numberless keyboards under such In fifteen years actual close contact with

"good to excellent" stenographers I have yet to meet one that was not a good typist. With a little practice they can use any ma

Your admonition, Mr. Multiplex, that the student should "insist" upon instruction on the different keyboards and typewriters, even the three or four known standard maken is well put, but indicates that your knowledge of the limitations and inclinations of the typist hatcheries has been neglected. By all means we need less variety of standard keyboards, but we also need, primarily, a better class of educators and a finer perception on the part of the employer, cour led with more liberality in the way of removeration.

MERELY A. MAN. Your admonition, Mr. Multiplex, that the NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

The Typewriter Discussion

TO THE POSTOR OF THE SUN-SIZE IN YOUR DADE. of the 25th, "Multiplex" shows a famentable ignorance of the time and energy required to learn to operation of the writing machine. The first re quirement of a stenographer with every employed is good work. To become even a fairly good operator of any one typewriter requires from six months to a year. Only a minority eve become experts in its use. There are on the marke to day some seventy odd typewriters. To lear to operate all of them would require a period of seventy years, and as the stenographer enters of her studies at the average age of 18, she would. Dr. Osier's theory were applied, be chloroformed twenty-eight years before she had finished her course of practice.

Rather let the stenographer learn to operate one machine perfectly: let that machine be the one he is most likely to be called upon to use, and if an employer should happen to own another machine it is up to the manufacturer of that machine to supply him with operators. "Multiplex" seems to be on the side of those typewriter manufacturers who expect to foist their machines on the public and et them deal with the operator problem as best BROOKLYN, Feb. 27.

The Presidential Succession.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. Suppose that a linauguration day at 10 o'clock A. M., as hear before the Vice-President is sworn in and two hours before the President-elect takes the oath of office the President elect should die, what would be the course of procedure? Would the Vice President qualify for that office and immediately after qualify for the office to which he had succeeded, or would the death of the President make him eligible to the vacated office without qualifying for the office to INQUIRER

On the death of the President the official it not have been well for "E. R. D." to study his civil war history a little more carefully would act as President. The Vice-President before calling down the President on his elect would be sworn in, regardless of what statement that Lincoln fought to abolish | might have happened to the President-elect Reing Vice-President Mr. Fairbanks would probably succeed to the powers and duties of President immediately after the beginning of the term for which Mr. Roosevelt and himself were elected. Yet go loosely drawn are the provisions of both the Constitution and the Succession act with regard to this particular emergency that an argument might be issued Jan. 1, 1863. The battle of Gettysburg | made for the theory that Secretary Hay would continue to not as President until a new President had been elected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOT: Col. T. Allston Brown's interesting letter about Bryant's Minstrels contains an error which the Coionel, who is an authority on things dramatic, will probably note. He says that E. P. Christy occupied 472 Broadway. "Mechanics' Hail." from 1847 to 1857. This is a mistake. E. P. Christy retired from the management of 472 Broadway in 1874. George Christy had left E. P. Christy and formed a partnership with Henry Wood at 444 Broadway.

This company was called George Christy and Wood's Minstrels. They drove E. P. Christy out Christy and Wood's Minstrels occupied the ba This firm ran two minstre! companies at the se time, one at 444 Broadway and the other at 172, la & E. P. Christy's. The performers of both houses

alternately appeared at each. orrectness of the statements I now make. Wood's Minstrels. They did not keep up the but my impression is that he never Broadway as E. P. Christy's Minstre's. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28

Kentuckian's Home Made Violin.

From the Salt River Tiger.
Mr. H. H. C. Q. James of Buillit county, who is an expers performer on the violin, finished making a new violin last Monday, played on it Tuesday and thinks it has got the best tone of any that he ever heard. The lightest touch of the bow will produce a clear, even and well sustained sound. He made the top of cedar and the back and ribs of maple. Two years ago he cut a cedar tree tha was known to be seventy-five years old, and sawed from the first cut the piece with which he made the top of the violin, and at the same time he cut the maple, and after thoroughly seasoning, he has, with a specially shaped knife, and a file, made what he considers one of the finest toned violins he ever

on his success, and as the violin ages Mr

heard. All of his friends are congratulating l

Temperance and Intemperance at Madrid. From the Rosary Magazine Even of wine, so cheap and abundant in Spain, the natives seem to use very little. "They are frightfully intemperate, however, in their use of tobacco and coffee. They drink coffee at all hours and apparently every hour. The clerk who takes his morning cup at 9 has another at his desk an hour later, purchased from a street vender. business men, passing through the streets, pause while a fellow who carries hot coffee, hot milk. sugar and spoons harnessed upon him serves them on the sidewalk

is his only resplie from the habit.

From the Richmond Democrat. the other day to find the following note in the neart of a cabbage she was preparing for dinner. A place had been cut out of the heart and the note put in and plugged up so it would not be noticed.

"Whoever receives this head of cabbage, kindiy let me know what you paid for it. We get \$6 per 102 for cabbage here. Miss Alma Hagemenn. As cabbage in Richmond sells at the rate of \$60 per ton, there is \$54 difference on the ton between

t was wrapped in brown paper and a piece of

there and Oakwood, Wis. The Understudy, March plays December's bolsterous role in grand and stormy way.

Or sunny lines of May.